

It will be recalled that in 1602, when Harvey received his doctor's degree at Padua, Galen and Aristotle were still undisputed authorities. It was against the accepted theories, and such other obstacles as weak magnifying glasses, that the "discoverer of the circulation" had to contend. Moreover, much that he could demonstrate he could not explain. Contrary to the other eminent men of his day, Harvey was not dazzled by the past, although he admired it. All these facts are clearly brought out in several chapters.

It is interesting to the present-day physiologist to find some of the theories held by Harvey on the cause of the heart beat. Thus: "I judge the cause of the diastole and expansion to be the innate heat and expansion to occur first in the blood itself, gradually thinned and swelling up like matters in fermentation." The book abounds with such delightful contrasts to modern teaching while showing with what clearness the mind of a great observer grasped the fundamentals of the problem of circulation. A. G. M.

MEDICAL LECTURES AND APHORISMS. By SAMUEL GEE, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Honorary Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. With Recollections by J. WICKHAM LEGG. Pp. 408. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press; Hodder & Stoughton, Warwich Square, London, E. C.

This book has no new ideas to present. It is, however, very entertaining reading and contains a great many wise sayings. Dr. Gee was of the old school, well versed in the literature of the ancients, eminently observant, of an analytical mind, and at the same time opposed to experimentation as a method of studying nature. He on several occasions refused to give the Harveian oration because it imposed upon the orator the condition of finding out the ways of nature by experiment. Yet he has presented here a work not only of literary charm but of value because of its searching analysis of human nature, its therapeutic suggestions, and above all its presentation of certain medical problems from the purely practical point of view. T. G. M.

WISH FULFILMENT AND SYMBOLISM IN FAIRY TALES. By DR. FRANZ RICKLIN, Zurich. Authorized translation by DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Washington, D. C. Pp. 90. New York: The Nervous and Mental Disease Pub. Co.

This is a very interesting Freudian interpretation of fairy tales. According to the author all fairy tales have as their object the

accomplishment of certain wished for results. There is always someone in the tale who will marry either a prince or a queen and according to the Freudian views the structure of these tales is analogous or stands in close relationship to dreams, hysteria or similar symbolic features found in some forms of mental disease. Of course, the author proves to the satisfaction of anyone who believes in Freudian psychology that the leading motive is the sexual. Those who do not believe in Freudian psychology will perhaps deem it a pity that perfectly good fairy tales should be analyzed and laid bare and given a sexual meaning. However, whether one believes in it or not the book is very interesting reading, and once begun the reader is bound to finish the volume.

T. H. W.

INJURIES OF THE EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND EARS. By A. M. RAMSAY, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow; J. D. GRANT, M.D., F.R.C.S., King George Hospital, London; H. L. WHALE, M.D., F.R.C.S., Captain R.A.M.C. (T.F.), the County of London War Hospital, and C. E. WEST, F.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Pp. 160; 11 illustrations. London: Oxford University Press. Published by the Joint Committee of Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton.

THIS book is a valuable pocket primer not only to the army field surgeon, but to all interested in first-aid work. It is based chiefly upon the experience gained at the front in the base hospitals of the present European war.

There are sixty-five pages devoted to the injuries of the eyes, the chapter on amblyopia due to traumatic neurosis being of special value to the neurologist. The treatment of wounds is presented in a practical manner, the methods mentioned being only those that were found to meet all requirements at the front.

It is to be regretted that more space is not given to injuries of the ear, at least in proportion to that given the other headings. The differential diagnosis between nerve deafness and that caused by an obstructive lesion is rather lightly dealt with.

B. D. P.

THE STRETCHER BEARER. By GEORGES M. DEPUTY, M.D. Pp. 138. London: Oxford Medical Press.

THE importance of first-aid stretcher drill has prompted the author to publish this collection of illustrations of the method of handling and carrying the wounded. It serves as an addition to the *Royal Army Medical Corps Training Book*.

G. M. L.